

Rudy
B but minor
interest

May 20, 1985
Department of Anthropology
University of Hawaii,
Honolulu, Hawaii
96822

Dr. B. Nietschmann
Department of Geography
University of California,
Berkeley, California 94720

Dear Dr. Nietschmann:

I very much enjoyed the talk you gave on the fourth world during your visit to the University of Hawaii some months ago. I also enjoyed the chance to talk with you briefly about the situation in Palau in the U.S. Trust Territory. I'm writing my dissertation on indigenous attempts to control development in Palau (Belau) and it seems that Palau partakes of elements that are 3rd and 4th world, as well as some 1st world concerns (environmental and anti-nuclear). You were kind enough to give me a bibliography as I mentioned to you that I need a working definition of 4th world characteristics for comparative purposes in my dissertation.

✓
Unfortunately, two of the entries that you indicated would be most valuable are not available here; "Biosphere Reserves and Traditional Societies", UNESCO Man and Biosphere Program, Minsk USSR, September-October 1983 and the symposium "Anthropology and the Emerging World Order: The Position of Small-Scale Autonomous Cultures in Latin America", Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in New York, May 29, 1984. In particular I'd like to get ahold of "The Position of Small-Scale Autonomous Cultures in Latin America," J.H. Bodley, Arranger.

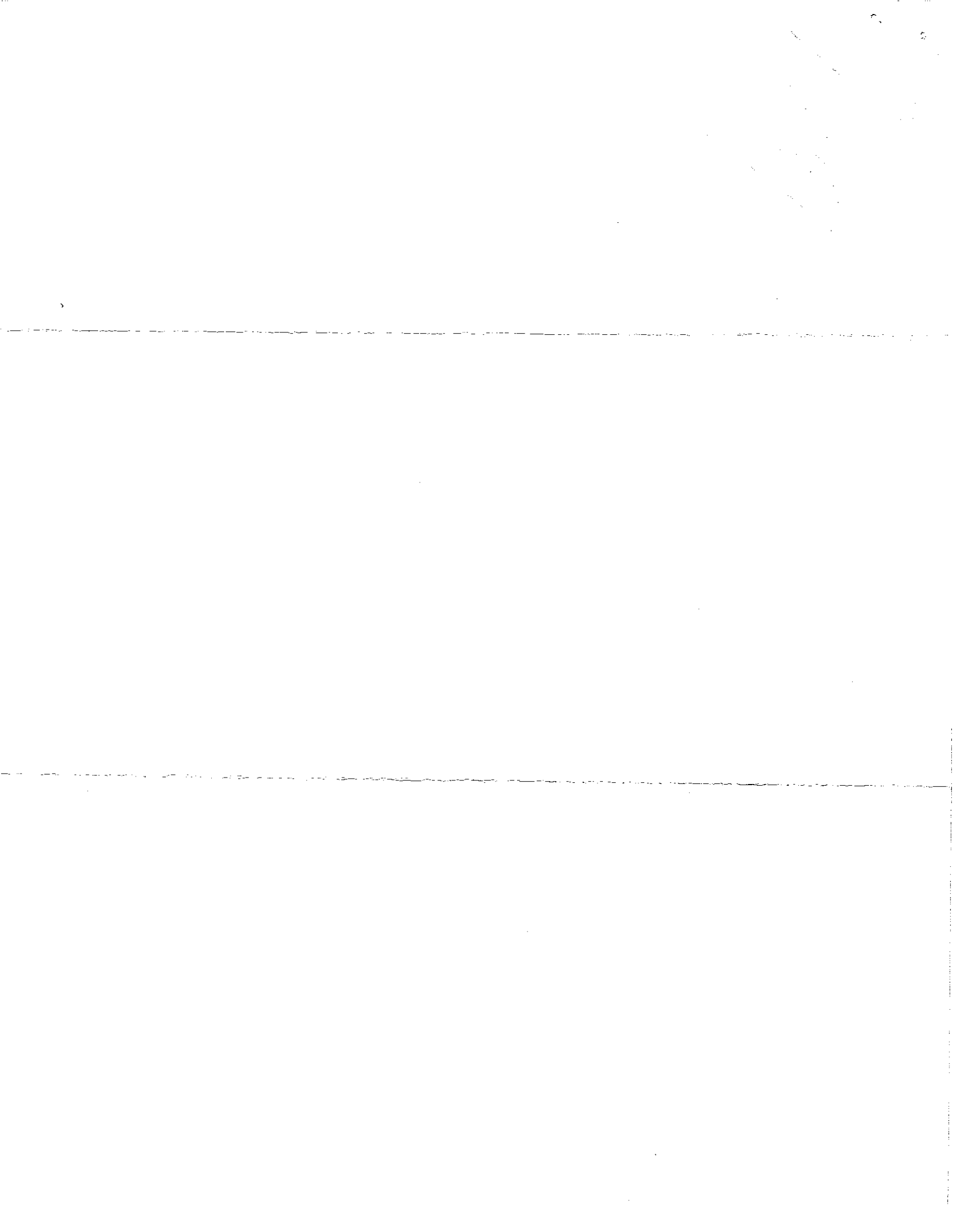
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In general it strikes me that fourth world refers to a number of characteristics; relatively small-scale societies, relatively powerless (and therefore have to appeal to international opinion), to stateless and encapsulated indigenous peoples, etc. Palau is certainly small-scale, has a small resource base, and is inhabited by an indigenous people in the sense that Palauans established themselves on the islands, and remain the primary group there. In these senses Palau seems 4th world.

Yet on the other hand, it is strategically, geo-politically located so that a major power is interested in a Palauan resource, i.e. its location. Moreover Palau's confrontation with militarism and the use by Palauans of anti-colonial and quasi-nationalist rhetoric at least on some occasions seems rather 3rd world. Would you agree? If you do not have time to comment on this, I'd really appreciate some help on obtaining the sources mentioned above and if you have further suggestions on other sources, that would be great too.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you,

Joshua Epstein
Joshua Epstein





DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
EARTH SCIENCES BUILDING
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

July 1, 1985

Mr. Joshua Epstein
Department of Anthropology
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Mr. Epstein:

Thank you for your letter concerning Palau and the Fourth World. Enclosed is a copy of my UNESCO paper; looking at it now some things are in need of minor rewording, while most things are just fine. The AAAS Symposium you ask about was arranged by John Bodley, an anthropologist at Washington State University. You should write to him for copies of any of the papers he might have. I don't think any have been published yet.

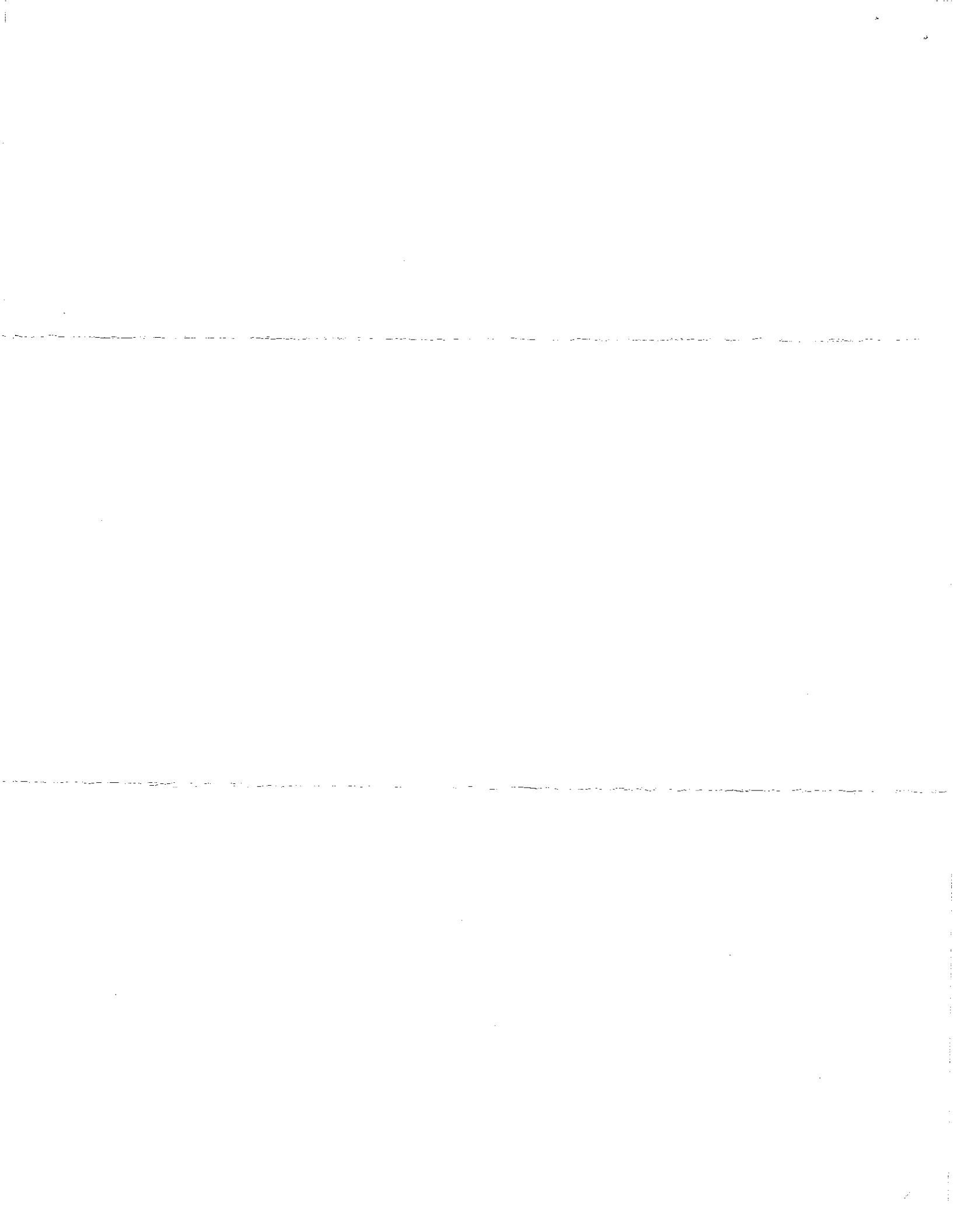
The term Fourth World is like most terms in that it includes under one category most things, while leaving some on the edge, and others out that could be in. The term comes from indigenous people rather than being one given to them by non-indigenous people. (See The Fourth World--An Indian Reality by George Manuel, Collier-Macmillan, Canada, 1974.) I am working on some of the distinguishing characteristics between Third World states and Fourth World nations. Also, some work needs to be done on different types of Fourth World nations--for example, the Palestinians, Irish, Basques, Afghans, Miskitos, and so on.

Most Indian peoples in this country would not accept some of your 4thW characteristics: small-scale societies, powerless, small resource base, and so on. Instead, they define themselves as enclave nations (a common people and culture with a territorial and resource base) confronted by settler states (states are political creations). First, Second and Third World states may invade to extract resources (colonialism) or to impose their ideologies (imperialism). Many Fourth World nations are very nationalistic, for example, the Six Nations Confederacy. In fact, by definition, nations are nationalistic, while states should be statist, or something like that.

Here are some references that might help you:

- Leopold Kohr, The Breakdown of Nations. E.P. Dutton, 1978.
Michael Asch, Home and Native Land. Methuen, 1984.
Yoran Dinstein, Models of Autonomy. Transaction Books, 1981.
Stein Rokkan and Derek W. Urwin, Economy, Territory Identity.

That people in Palau would confront attempts to control its political, geographical and resource base by using "anti-colonial and quasi nationalist rhetoric" would seem to be quite logical, not Third World. Many Fourth World



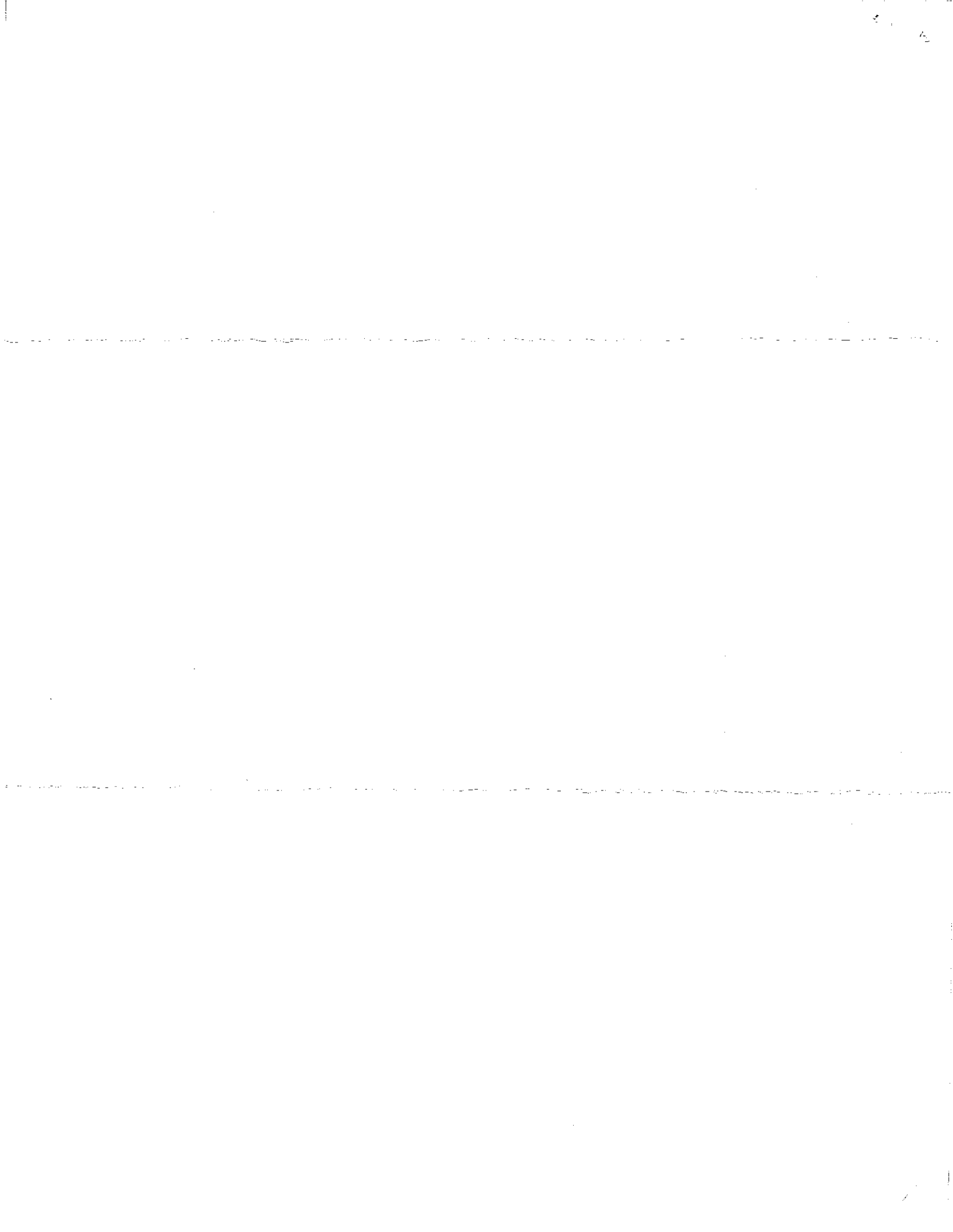
nations do the very same thing. The United Nations might have outlawed colonialism, but colonialism has not gone away; often it has simply changed hands.

The most helpful thing that I could suggest to you is to get straight what is a nation and what is a state. For this you might read Walker Connor's paper "Nation-Building or Nation-Destroying?" in World Politics, Vol. 24, No. 3, April, 1972, pp. 319-355. Remember that definitions are not things in themselves, they are but attempts to characterize parts of the world. And it matters who gives the definitions: Washington calls people who bomb civilians from the ground terrorists, while those who bomb them from the air are part of the U.S. Air Force. Enclave nations and settler states will do more for you than will using the words of First World academics. Good luck.

Sincerely,

Bernard Nietschmann
Professor

BN:nv



John A. Taube (415) 334-3733
55 Chumasero Drive #7E
San Francisco, California 94132
March 20, 1986

Dr. Bernard Nietschmann
Professor, Geography
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

Dear Dr. Bernard Nietschmann

I read in the January 22 Berkeleyan that twenty-three faculty and graduate student researchers will share \$180,000 to study problems of international security in the hope that research will advance the cause of world peace. After reading the article, I requested and was sent the news release which contained the names of all the participaters in this study. Since the subject matter of this study holds a keen interest with me I am writing to you.

PEACE ON EARTH -- GOODWILL TO MAN!

Since the start of civilization, war, not peace, has been the state of affairs of man! To turn this around is a monumental task! I have written two short pieces on this subject and submit them for your perusal.

1. A copy of a letter to Paul Hewitt, physics instructor, City College of San Francisco. I explore war from the start of civilization.
2. The article "Nuclear Age: Danger! -- It Need Not Be!" My object in this article was to bring war up to our day of the possibilities of a nuclear war.

We have come from the Stone Age to the Space Age and have survived. Because of the nuclear possibilities in the Space Age, our survival is now questionable.

I will be honored if you will look over my material and, at your convenience, get back to me with a short note commenting on the thoughts of this letter and enclosures.

Sincerely,


John A. Taube

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I am pleased to hear that you are interested in the work of the Department of Political Science at the University of Chicago. We are currently seeking individuals who are interested in the study of political behavior and the political process. We are particularly interested in individuals who have a strong background in the social sciences and who are interested in the study of political behavior and the political process.

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RESEARCH ASSISTANT - POLITICAL SCIENCE

The position involves working with the faculty on research projects and assisting in the teaching of courses. The position is a full-time position and is open to individuals who are interested in the study of political behavior and the political process.

Applicants should have a strong background in the social sciences and should be interested in the study of political behavior and the political process. We are particularly interested in individuals who have a strong background in the social sciences and who are interested in the study of political behavior and the political process.

For more information, please contact the Department of Political Science at the University of Chicago. We are particularly interested in individuals who have a strong background in the social sciences and who are interested in the study of political behavior and the political process.

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Sincerely,
[Name]

[Name]

Mr. Paul Hewitt
Physics Department
City College of San Francisco
San Francisco, California 94112

John A. Taube (415) 334-3733
55 Chumasero Drive #7E
San Francisco, California 94132
August 30, 1985

Hi, Paul:

From time to time when we've talked you have expressed the thought that Technocracy, by limiting itself to solving only North America's problems, is thereby compromising the welfare of the whole planet Earth. Consequently, your thought is that Technocracy should be working toward a worldwide solution. I've considered your criticisms and still hold fast to Technocracy's stand. This matter will be the subject of this letter which is essentially based on my study and observations.

It is extremely difficult to put in proper focus the numerous, complex problems facing the Earth. The magnitude of variables requiring consideration makes such an undertaking awesome. For instance, there are some 162 nations all fighting for a place in the sun. Allowing for insignificant exceptions, all nations fight to get a "bigger piece of the pie." When this point is put together with threatening, holy wars, thoughts of "one world," "Spaceship Earth" become just wishful dreams. A few of the virtually countless current confrontations illustrate this point:

1. The Iran/Iraq war, (2) the various Moslem nations warlike actions, (3) the warring Shiite Moslems and Palestinians, (4) the Israelites and Palestinians, (5) Basque separatism in Spain, (6) India's holy war between the Hindus and Shiks, (7) the England/Ireland holy war, (8) the India/Pakistan conflict, (9) Greece and Turkey longtime disputes, (10) Sri Lanka's holy war between the Tamil and Sinhalese. (11) South Africa's venomous, vicious apartheid.

Leaving those confrontations, and looking at another from a different perspective, the July 28th San Francisco Chronicle had an article titled "Why Europe Can't Clean Itself Up." It speaks of the European Common Market's feeble and vain attempts to clean up its polluted environment. With these nations linked in a common economic community, why are the results of their attempts to solve a common problem both feeble and vain? While they collectively share a relatively small land area, each nation fights desperately for its own advantage. To quote the article "Its environment problems are not only more serious than ours, but also less likely to be solved." As the Western European nations continue to fight amongst themselves, they are compounding the problem. A solution is nowhere in sight.

These examples show the difficulties of joint action even when conditions are favorable. Given the tenor of these obstacles and others that space of a letter doesn't allow, there is ample evidence that any worldwide program, a Spaceship Earth, is not feasible at this time in history. Therefore, Technocracy justifiably elects to start here on the North American Continent but, however, even this project has major difficulties which this letter will address.

Think of this, and note how it relates to these difficulties. Nature never designed a peaceful world; it designed a violent one. In the order of nature, many of each species, (1) die at birth, (2) die shortly after birth, (3) die short of a full life for that particular species, (4) or live (as few do) a full life for that species. Those who make up the limited few usually die a most suffering death of starvation when they age or become infirm.

Consider what would happen if, in a given period of time, all seeds germinated, all pregnancies resulted in live births with guaranteed full life span and all their progeny do likewise. Though impossible, this still makes an interesting exercise, for, as a result of these assumptions, this planet Earth would face the possibility of not being capable of sustaining life. Earth was not made for bountiful life; its balance depends upon constant killings. Yes, nature was not designed so that all

beings could live in harmony. Killing is nature's method of maintaining a dynamic equilibrium and these killings can be viewed as the harmony and balance arrangement of nature.

Robert Ardrey's book African Genesis which I read sometime ago explains this problem well. Though there is much in his book that I have not retained, one point in particular which I remember vividly is: man is not primarily a tool maker. He is primarily a weapon maker. If the order were reversed, we would not be here today. Nor is that a hypothesis; it is a fact. The first thing our primitive ancestors had to do, puny and vulnerable as they were, was to protect themselves and they did this by killings with their weapons. After that they were able to indulge in leisure of making tools for domestic life, but interestingly, these tools were also mainly for killings. And this fits into nature's design, man the killer.

Man has killed during his entire lifespan on Earth. His killing method is and has been the most brutal of any species. All others are tame, sweet, nice little things compared to us, the Homo sapiens. Yes, we are truly the wild beast of nature. No other species compares.

Enter the Nuclear Age! Can we, the wild beast of nature, live with such a total killing power? The first answer that comes to mind is frightening. But the Nuclear Age is paradoxical. Howard Scott, late director-in-chief of Technocracy, stated that we face, simultaneously, opportunity and disaster. With today's state-of-the-art advanced technology, we now have to make the critical choice between the following options: (1) North Americans (NA) could have a remarkably advanced civilization, far greater than any imaginable even just a few decades ago; (2) NA can blow themselves up, taking with them most, if not all living things on earth; (3) NA can permit their socioeconomic structure, a Price System, which is fast collapsing and is not compatible with our technological age, to decay. If NA permits this, we will have created a state of anarchy, rivaling the reign of terror of the French Revolution. No, that's wrong. With the decay of NA's Price System, the ensuing rioting and anarchy, carried out by a frustrated uncontrollable mob will be of a much greater magnitude. In their frustration, they will attempt to pull down everything. Remember, when the mob goes out to hunt bread, they always wreck the bakery. Yes, they will wreck the bakery and all other technology. And do we have technology for them to wreck? Indeed we do! During the French Revolution, it was decreed that there was no need for the aristocrats, businessmen and educated. With North America's decay, it is not too far fetched to imagine the same will occur here in North America and perhaps on a greater scale. Yes, the decay of NA's Price System can be the greatest man-made holocaust.

This material is presented so it can be viewed objectively. If it arouses one to be merely emotionally concerned, its purpose is defeated.

Can man/woman, the wild beast of nature, on a planet divided into some 162 nations, all with selfish interests, and all fighting for a point of advantage, live harmoniously? All indications are that they cannot.

However, a strong North American Continent, not needing to rape, bomb or go killing in other lands, has a chance of turning this around. Yes, even though the wild beast is still here. Yes, even though this is in violation of nature's design. Yes, the odds do not favor its accomplishment. So what? We are forced to try; we have nothing to lose.

I repeat -- this letter is not an emotional appeal; but rather an objective study of all relevant components and attempts to solicit the same from you and all North Americans.

North America has no other realistic choice other than phasing out its Price System and ushering in the design proposed by Technocracy -- the Technological Social Design. What are the road blocks for this occurring? It could be that we have practically total population moronic stupidity. Let's alter this course!

A good question each of us can ask ourselves -- am I doing everything possible to turn this around?

Cheers,

THE NUCLEAR AGE: DANGER! It Need Not Be!

By John A. Taube

From the primitive beginnings of the human race to the advanced technological age of today, the frequent introduction of new words and terms has been necessary to define innovative concepts that have originated in response to our ever-changing world. One such word has recently been coined by Robin Taber, a San Francisco Bay Area computer expert. Taber has taken the term "turf," which is defined by Merriam-Webster as "a territory considered by a teenage gang to be under its control," and expanded its meaning by converting it into a gerund--turving--thereby denoting action.

Taber uses "turving" in the following manner:

Turving can be observed in many neighborhoods of dense populations of youth. The boys fight to determine their pecking order, to select the most competent fighter as the local leader of the gang....As the kids age they take in more area for their turf by challenging other turf leaders. They act similar to warring nations who, engaging in "turving," have progressed all the way to nuclear weapons threatening all life forms.

This article elaborates on Taber's concept of "turving" by exploring its many ramifications as the basic cause of war--fierce, savage wars that have been and continue to be civilization's constant companion. Most importantly, the threatening consequences resulting from the close connection between "turving" and the serious, dangerous Nuclear Age are explored. Furthermore, possibly the only viable solution to this critical dilemma is presented and scrutinized.

The term "carrying capacity of an area" as popularized by the renowned biologist, Dr. Garrett Hardin, Professor Emeritus, University of California, Santa Barbara is also discussed throughout this article. The term, as it is employed, explores and notes the demographic limitations of population growth in any given land area. The term is integrated with turving throughout the article. Together, they establish an entirely new concept as to the causes of our savage wars and how they have led up to the Nuclear Age.

The Carrying Capacity of an Area

The thrust of this article is to establish an appreciation of the threats of our Nuclear Age stemming from a set of physical components not generally recognized. Ironically, it starts with nature's process of animal population control, which in many aspects is similar to ours--the Homo sapiens. Though disease, famine, starvation and high infant mortality play important parts, the animal predatory system is nature's central limiting mechanism of keeping carrying capacity of an area under control. Generally speaking, the smaller animals are eaten by the next larger, which in turn are eaten by the next larger all the way up the food chain. Those on the top of this food chain are not eaten by other species and when they age or become infirmed, they usually suffer the ghastly death of starvation. Looking at the other direction--from big to small--the food chain starts with the largest and ends with bacteria. Furthermore, nature has endowed many species with an instinct for protecting and expanding their territory--turving.

Nature, in all its wisdom, maintains what can be termed a "dynamic equilibrium" in all land areas. Our species, Homo sapiens, in all its questionable wisdom, through turfing despotism and carrying capacity of an area, attempts to do likewise.

The interplay between human interests and biological imperatives is both complex and fascinating. We are merely very ordinary sets of molecules that have managed, with a great degree of success, to creep outside of nature's food chain. We are the only species that accomplished this. (Domesticated animals are also almost out of nature's food chain, but only as a result of being under our control.) However, our end is the same as all other species--we rot, decay and bacteria prevail. Likewise, we are still bound by nature's mandated limits on the carrying capacity of any given area. There is a commonality between nature's dynamic equilibrium and our species' turfing and carrying capacity process. However, ours is more sophisticated and categorically more diabolically cruel.

A reliable authority on the subject of carrying capacity of an area is T.R. Malthus (1766-1854). Although he did not employ the term turfing in his thesis, "An Essay of the Principle of Population," Malthus discusses war, disease, famine, starvation and high infant mortality in terms of their function as the mechanisms that control the carrying capacity of an area.

Jacob Bronowski, when referring to our primitive ancestors in his well-known television documentary, "Ascent of Man," states that the carrying capacity of the Savanna in Africa was less than one person per acre. Population was controlled by disease, famine, starvation and high infant mortality as well as by savage deaths by animal predators. Thus, the carrying capacity of the area was maintained by the laws of nature. As ancient villages began to emerge, the cultivation of plants and domestication of animals started, which drastically increased the carrying capacity of an area--perhaps doubled or tripled that of the Savanna. Further, our ancestors were no longer prey in the food chain; no longer a dinner for wild beasts. Though villages still kept within sight of the carrying capacity of the area by disease, famine, starvation and high infant mortality, nevertheless, the carrying capacity began to exceed its limits and humankind's great obsession with turfing--the invasion of another's turf as an alternative method of population control--began.

From clan to tribe to villages, from city-state to nation-state to alliance-of-nations, humankind began to engage in turfing, that is in warring, which assiduously promoted population control of the carrying capacity of their respective areas. This somewhat checked exponential population growth in spite of our species' prolific breeding.

Indeed, turfing is responsible for most of our wars, for most of our brutality. Consequently, the pecking order (turfing despotism) is very important. Although it leaves one with unpleasant feelings, its significance is such that it must be astutely studied. Avoiding to do so is not a wise decision.

One program of the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) television documentary, "Faces of Culture," presented the story of the primitive tribes of Mindy, New Guinea discovered in 1950. The population of the tribes totalled 50,000 and occupied 1,500 square miles, which they inhabited for thousands of years. How was this area's carrying capacity kept under control? A student of natural processes was able to deduct that although disease, famine, starvation and high infant mortality played an important part, tribal warfare, "turfing," was a main factor contributing to population control among the

tribes. For example, their culture permitted males to have up to seven wives; given that 50% of all births are male, it is not unrealistic to conclude that many of the young men died a premature death (probably killed in warfare) for the wife ratio to be maintained.

Disease, famine, starvation and high infant mortality--controlling factors in all primitive societies--continue even today in underdeveloped countries around the world. If these natural forces had been less effective, there would have been an even greater occurrence of turfing throughout history, resulting in more wars and more cruel killings. The continuous usage of turfing to keep exponential population growth under control is not one of humankind's claims to fame. Yet, this is how the pecking order (turfing despotism) has been maintained throughout "civilization."

Man's Inhumanity to Man

Historically, turfing, with its impact and relationship to the carrying capacity of an area, has been the paramount factor contributing to human conflict. The destruction that it evokes is mind boggling. The many atrocities committed by man against man in conflict are so pronounced that they often appear to be humankind's outstanding goal. What a disturbing thought! To cite one example from Otto Friedreich's book, The End of the World:

(Flavius Josephus in the Jewish War) estimated the total dead at 1,100,000. Of the surviving prisoners, some of the handsomest were saved for display at Titus' prospective triumph in Rome; some of the strongest were sent in chains to hard labor in Egypt; and others were used as human sacrifices at the ceremonies that the Romans called games. Titus himself, before returning to Rome, celebrated his brother's birthday at Caesarea by having 2,500 of his Jewish prisoners die in combat with each other, by being fed to wild animals or by being burned alive.

A second example below, excerpted from The March of Folly by Barbara Tuchman, cites the plunder of Rome in 1527:

The ferocity and bloodthirstiness of the attackers "would have moved a stone to compassion," according to a report in the Mantua archives, "written in a trembling hand." The soldiers looted house by house, killing anyone who offered resistance. Women were violated regardless of age. Screams and groans filled every quarter; the Tiber floated with dead bodies. Pope, cardinals, Curia and lay officials piled into Sant' Angelo in such haste and crush that one cardinal was drawn up in a basket after the portcullis was dropped. Ransoms were fixed on the wealthy and atrocious tortures devised to make them pay; if they could not, they were killed. Priests, monks and other clergy were victimized with extra brutality; nuns dragged to brothels or sold to soldiers in the streets. Palaces were plundered and left in flames; churches and monasteries sacked for their treasures, relics trampled after being stripped of jeweled covers, tombs broken open in the search for more treasure, the Vatican used as a stable. Archives and libraries were burned, their contents scattered or used as bedding for horses...

The first wave of carnage lasted eight days. For weeks Rome smoked

and stank of unburied corpses gnawed by dogs. The occupation lasted nine months, inflicting irreparable damage. Two thousand bodies were estimated to have been thrown into the Tiber, 9,800 buried, loot and ransoms estimated at between three and four million ducats. Only when plague appeared and food vanished, leaving famine, did the drunken satiated hordes recede from the "stinking slaughterhouse" they had made of Rome.

F.J.P. Veale's book, Advance to Barbarism, also cites a variety of little known yet representative horrors:

The Byzantine emperors conducted their wars strictly in accordance with ancient oriental tradition and, in spite of the fact that most of them were devout Christians, little distinction can be detected except by the eye of faith between their methods and those of the warrior kings of Assyria a thousand years before. The principal claim to fame of one of the most successful rulers of the Byzantine Empire, Basil the Bulgar-Slayer, is that he made it his practice in his campaigns with the Bulgarians to put out the eyes of his prisoners, on one occasion to the number of 15,000....Thus, in 1139, the Lateran Council denounced the newly invented crossbow as a weapon "hateful to God and unfit for Christians." But this prohibition only extended to the killing of fellow Christians. The Council expressly permitted the use of the crossbow for the killing of infidels, a meritorious work in which even weapons "hateful to God" were permissible....The British government...estimates that the blockade of Europe by the British Navy between 1914 and 1918 caused nearly 800,000 deaths. (Many of them woman and children.)...Estimates as to the total number of casualties (of Dresden) vary between very wide limits. Some put the figure as high as a quarter of a million. (Many of these also were women and children.)

The above quotes are merely the tip of the iceberg; the list goes on and on. To name a few additional incidents: Turkey's genocide of Armenians; Hitler's genocide of Jews and others; and the holocausts at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Also, it should be noted that when the Europeans arrived in America, they warred against the natives, killing many and putting a vast number in concentration camps called "reservations."

Indeed, the background of humankind is a history riddled with grand scale atrocities. However, those who think humans can reverse this and solve turfing and carrying capacity of an area problems by emotionalistic, moralistic or philosophical approaches, unfortunately open the door to tragedy. While commendable, these approaches are not realistic and instead invite apathy and complacency, thus giving its followers a false sense of security. It is indeed sad that these moralists could very possibly become merchants of death.

We cannot escape the fact that ours is the Nuclear Age with horrendous life-threatening problems that are both unique and unprecedented. This is a very, very shocking thought when we consider our penchant for annihilating our fellow man. The Nuclear Age ushers in, for the first time in history, the capacity to annihilate every person on this earth and, as Albert Einstein put it, "...thus we drift toward an unparalleled catastrophe." Although humankind has faced many foreboding predicaments in the past, ours is the most perilous, by far.

Turfing in the Nuclear Age and Superpowers!

The Nuclear Age has added new dimensions to turfing and its companion, carrying capacity of an area, which are more deadly than what has ever existed in history. The use of the word "deadly" is not ill-advised. The world's two superpowers are now in danger of a mortal conflict, which is capable of annihilating practically all living organisms.

Turfing in the Nuclear Age! Superpowers! Currently, the United States of America (USA) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) are at loggerheads! Both superpowers operate their socioeconomic structure with variations of a price system--the USA with private enterprise (its entrepreneurs subsidized by government) and the USSR with state-owned enterprise. Both deal in trade and commerce--internal/external goods and services are exchanged on commodity evaluation--therefore, each of their socioeconomic structures is by definition a price system. Nevertheless, for more than 60 years, these superpowers have been at loggerheads, threatening to start a total war that would make the Holocaust, other massive killings and the vast property destructions of World War II look meager in comparison. Thus the world constantly faces the possibility of a Nuclear Age holocaust.

There is a solution--perhaps the only one--proposed by Technocracy, Inc., an educational research organization with membership throughout North America. The proposal states that North America must consolidate and regroup, operating its physical functional infrastructures as one unit. In other words, North America would have to consolidate its position in order to function as a single self-contained geographical/demographical/technological entity. This proposal amounts to an entirely new socioeconomic structure with the price system terminated. Technocracy calls its replacement the **Technological Social Design**. As a result, North America would become a self-sufficient entity, especially with the recycling of scarce minerals. It would have no vital or nonvital interests off the North American continent. For the first time in history, a technological-based land area would have laid the ground work whereby the need for turfing would be totally unnecessary. Society is indebted to the scientists and technicians for making this possible. Politicians, past and present, have had little or nothing to do with this great step forward for humankind. As a matter of fact, their actions many times have been counterproductive and a nuisance.

The problems of the carrying capacity of the area--North America one-unit area--could be resolved if they are phased out of the control of politicians and into the hands of the scientists and technicians responsible and/or answerable for the desirable results. It then is merely a question of function for such problems to be noted and solved.

While North America will have ended the need for turfing, fortunately we are not alone. The USSR, with its vast land area, resources and continental physical operations has essentially reached the point where turfing is no longer needed. While there is much contradictory information on the drives and aims of the USSR, it would be unproductive for this article to explore them at this time; therefore, we will only address more immediate problems requiring solutions.

Recognition of the threat to all life posed by the menaces of the new age--the Nuclear Age--is very substantial. One dominant threat universally perceived is: unstable groups possessing nuclear weaponry are or shortly will be in a position to hold mighty nations hostage and impotent.

The fate of humankind rests on these two superpowers. North Americans have the responsibility to see that the actions of these two powers are directed toward one mutual goal--avoiding a Nuclear Age holocaust. Both nations have the ability to be self-sufficient and this is the paramount condition upon which they can (and must) build toward this mutual goal. This combination of powers in a joint venture will be, for all practical purposes, in a position to monitor the Nuclear Age problems on a worldwide scale. The thought of this arrangement might be frightening to some, but to think otherwise is to have lost contact with reality.

Anti-Nuclear Movement and Its Leaders

The next consideration is the anti-nuclear movement and its leaders. First let's review the position of Technocracy, Inc. The organization's stand is that it is useless to talk about solutions to the problems of the Nuclear Age without realizing the necessity for North America to be a one-unit entity. This is the paramount consideration. Without it, solutions to the problems of the Nuclear Age are not feasible. It is extremely unfortunate that anti-nuclear leaders have shown no indication of realizing this point. In fact, their actions could potentially have an adverse effect on the prevention of a Nuclear Age holocaust. Consider the following:

- 1) Although anti-nuclear leaders are speaking out on many issues, they appear to be either unaware of or ignoring the historical importance of turbing and carrying capacity of an area. Unfortunately, by not acknowledging and dealing with these principles, they are in a position to contribute little to the goal of solving the problems of the Nuclear Age.
- 2) The anti-nuclear leaders do not direct their followers' attention to an intelligent understanding of Nuclear Age problems. Instead, this approach presents their material in a style that leads their followers to act upon the basis of strictly emotional appeal. Note the following examples:
 - a) On September 28, 1984, Dr. Helen Caldicott, a leader of the anti-nuclear movement, spoke to high school students in Yarmouth, Maine. She resorted strictly to an emotional appeal, exciting mob hysteria to such an extent that many of the students were in a state of shock. The principal stated that he would never invite her back and that as a result of her visit, the school would now have to deal with major psychological problems among many of the students.
 - b) Anti-nuclear supporters use the term "death train" for an armanent train. This tactic has also excited mob hysteria and mob actions. It discourages clear thinking, emotionally manipulates people and thus makes dolts out of them. Using the term "death train" is not conducive to the use of intelligence. To promote this uncontrolled dread and fear can only end in harmful and unreasoned confrontation, which is inimical to the desire to solve the problems of the Nuclear Age.
 - c) Another example of a method that arouses emotions is presented in a brochure of the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) on the film, "America--From Hitler to M-X." They state: "An expose of America's top level corporate and banking links with fascism...in

the effort to gain worldwide domination. It dramatically ties American bankers with our first strike policies...." Are American corporations and banks, as the UCS states, engaged in a plot to overthrow our government and install fascism? Coup d'etat, yes? To insure success in this palace coup, are they, the corporate executives and rich bankers, promoting "first strike" in a Nuclear Age holocaust? So where do they go to hide in this total destruction? Or should it just be assumed that they lack the intelligence to have considered this fact? A fatal mistake is to underestimate people as UCS does in this case.

- 3) Although fear promotion does extensive damage, its harm is pale in comparison to the anti-nuclear leaders' battle cry for a treaty. This is a very dangerous proposal as many past treaties reveal. The following information substantiates this point.
- a) In America and the New World Order, by G. Howard, a chapter is devoted to the folly of relying on such useless pieces of paper. He establishes the point that, historically, treaties have been broken when one signatory to a treaty has found it advantageous to break it.
 - b) In Advance to Barbarism, by F.J.P. Veale, two interesting quotes are included: (1) He (Jacques Novicow, historical sociologist), writes: "More than 8,000 treaties of peace, each intended to remain in force forever, were concluded. The average time they remained in force was two years." (2) In his book, International Law, the famous jurist Sir Henry Main declares, "It is not peace which is natural and primitive, but war."
 - c) Going back in history--to shortly before the last of the Punic Wars, Rome had a treaty with Carthage. When Rome considered it advantageous they fought a most bloody, savage war with their enemy. Carthage was reduced to ashes, everybody killed and everything destroyed! The Carthaginians were killed and the country destroyed because they were lulled into apathy by a treaty. Centuries later, Japan was one of the signatories to the Kellogg-Brian Pact of 1928, a Pact that had outlawed all aggressive wars. What happened? In 1933, Japan invaded China and another treaty was made useless. In 1935, Hitler signed a 10-year nonaggressive pact with Poland. In September, 1939, Hitler's troops marched into Poland, World War II started, and again another treaty was made useless.
 - d) In the making of treaties, all nations act to promote their own economics and financial well being. George Washington was well aware of this when he stated, "No nation is to be trusted further than it is bound by its interests." He did not exclude the United States. When at war, the Franco-American Treaty of 1778 obligated each signatory to come to the aid of the other. The United States reneged on its obligation in 1789 when France was at war with England. Who would say that we did not tear up a treaty? Nobody, I suspect.

- e) We are all aware of the many treaties the United States had with the American Indians. Our less than honorable dealings with Native Americans is well known so it will not be discussed at this time.

This article in no way whatsoever wishes to dishonor or show disrespect to the anti-nuclear movement and leaders, or question their integrity. It merely addresses shortcomings in the movement's beliefs and points out that these shortcomings can be very disastrous, perhaps even fatal. Succinctly stated, anti-nuclear leaders have failed to take into account that the paramount condition necessary to resolve the problems of the Nuclear Age is the establishment of North America as a one-unit entity, as proposed by Technocracy, Inc. Usage of fear tactics to motivate is very harmful and self-defeating. Indoctrinating Americans to trust in a treaty under existing conditions instills a sense of security in them. However, this sense of security is false and adds even more danger to the already perilous predicament of the Nuclear Age.

Reliance on Bombastic Rhetoric

We are constantly bombarded with words and terms such as democracy, liberty, freedom, equality, human rights, inalienable rights of humankind, etc. There is nothing wrong with these subjective, philosophical expressions; however, we run into trouble when we permit ourselves to fantasize that just over the hill is a utopia, a fairyland and it is only a matter of time until we reach it. It is not, it has not been, and realistically, it cannot be. Bombastic rhetoric by its very nature is rousing but in the long run ineffective and most times very dangerous. "Sugar and spice and everything nice" are rhymes for children, not solutions to real life-threatening problems. In the real world there are no wishing wells. So called "crusades of righteousness" have tremendous emotional appeal, but history records them as a method of leading the sheep into slaughter. Let's not indulge ourselves in an illusion that a treaty under adverse conditions is a solution. To carry on with the idea that such an illusion is beneficial can only result in a fatal tragedy.

Conclusion

As stated, North America must be a one-unit entity. As such, there would be no need for turfing and the problems of its carrying capacity would be resolved. We can do this anytime we chose. The threat of a Nuclear Age holocaust can be reduced to its lowest possible point of occurring by establishing a joint venture between North America and the USSR. A joint venture is important because it would be well designed to be within the physical conditions compatible for securing peace, and would also provide lasting advantages to both sides and all of humankind.

The march of events places North America in such a position that its decisions and acts have monumental effects on itself as well as on the entire planet. Technocracy's research studies have correctly concluded that North America has all the necessary components and conditions to promote a most favorable solution to the problems of the Nuclear Age. However, the march of events is stingy in one area--it no longer gives us unlimited time. Therefore, it behooves all North Americans to drop pursuits based on apathy, fear and emotions and to study objectively all the physical components that have an impact on our Nuclear Age.

In one aspect, history is merely a chronological record of the errors of humans and fortunately, humankind has survived all past errors. However, it is very doubtful that we

will survive if we take the wrong path in our Nuclear Age. This need not be. An intelligent path is available. The survival of life on planet earth, as we know it, is at stake!

**THE NUCLEAR AGE: DANGER!
It Need Not Be!**

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

John A. Taube is not, nor has ever been, an officer in Technocracy, Inc. His status is that of a dues paying member and many of the statements in this article reflect his personal conclusions drawn from his study and observations.

Address: 55 Chumasero Drive, #7E, San Francisco, CA 94132
Phone: (415) 334-3733

PROGRAM FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis at Indiana University offers a Program for Advanced Study in Comparative Institutional Analysis and Development. This program continues a long-term focus upon institutional analysis and design at Indiana University. The comparative frame of the Program has been extended through active participation with a multidisciplinary, multinational research group concerned with guidance, control, and performance evaluation in the public sector at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research, Bielefeld University, Germany. Another concern is to develop a mode of analysis that is applicable both to socialist and nonsocialist societies and to problems of development confronting peoples of diverse cultural traditions and environmental circumstances in the Third World. Extension of the frame for comparative analysis to problems of institutional development in less-developed countries has been supported by the Agency for International Development (AID).

1. Purpose: The program is designed to facilitate an active inquiry and dialogue among scholars and professionals at post-doctoral and post-professional levels of experience about basic theoretical developments that apply to the analysis of human institutions. A year-long seminar serves as the basis for exploring a common body of knowledge that informs institutional analysis and development. In addition, each participant will pursue an independent research program on some particular problem of institutional analysis and development. All developmental efforts depend critically upon analytical capabilities.

2. Training Objective: The long-established tradition among academic disciplines and professional schools has associated work in particular disciplines and professions with a specialized concern for specific institutions. Neoclassical economics is associated with markets; political science with governments; law schools with law and the judiciary; public administration with bureaucracies; business schools with firms, management, and markets; anthropology with "primitive" societies; and sociology with an intermediate level of analysis between organizations and societies as a whole. In more recent years, a growing convergence has been occurring among several communities of scholarship from different disciplines working at the margins of economic analysis. Scholars participating in this convergence address the study of human institutions as rule-ordered relations where similar modes of analysis are applied to the study of different types of institutional arrangements. The primary objective of this program for advanced study in institutional analysis is to use these converging modes of analysis as a common approach to the study of institutional arrangements. The effort is a multidisciplinary and cross-cultural approach that uses theory to inform practice and experience to test theory.

The emphasis of the program is upon conceptual tools that can be used to analyze any set of institutional arrangements that apply to developmental opportunities and to clarify the implications that can be expected to follow when different elements in the analysis take on variable forms. The seminar will be relevant to scholars and professionals interested in problems of technology development and utilization, public/private transitions, natural resource management, organization of local initiative, and other problems of developing areas.

3. **Program Content:** The core seminar will be led by Professor Vincent Ostrom and Professor Elinor Ostrom. Other members of the faculty at Indiana University with complementary interests in public and environmental affairs, the application of game theory to the study of human institutions, and the empirical study of institutional arrangements in the public sector will regularly participate in the seminar. Visiting scholars in law, public administration, and academic disciplines including economics, political science, and sociology are also likely to participate. A deliberate effort is made to include scholars from socialist and nonsocialist societies and from less-developed countries in different regions of the world.

Each participating scholar or professional is expected to have his or her own research agenda focusing upon some problem or aspect of institutional analysis and development. The seminar and the dialogue among scholars and professionals is intended to stimulate and facilitate the research productivity of each participant and provide circumstances for clarifying problems associated with the use of theoretical concepts for addressing research problems. The joint effort will benefit in a major way from the research productivity of each participant.

The core seminar and its participants will be at the center of a more extended network of scholars and professionals from all regions of the world that are concerned with problems of institutional analysis and development. Several leading contributors to this tradition of work will visit Bloomington to participate in the seminar. Working papers will be reproduced and circulated to the larger network of scholars and professionals who share interests in institutional analysis and development. Practitioners in institutional analysis acquire skills that can be used when advising in regard to problems of institutional failure and the design of alternative institutional arrangements.

Special attention has been given to problems which have been associated with "Getting the Prices Right" by extending the analysis in market theory to include consideration of the terms on which alternative types of institutional arrangements can be used to address problems of development in different parts of the world. These have included reference to alternative ways of developing common-pool or common-property resources so as to avoid the pitfalls associated with the tragedy of the commons. Problems associated with building infrastructures compatible with democratic systems of governance are explored in relation to tendencies toward predatory states in systems of cryptoimperialism. Individual inquiries have focused upon monetary

arrangements and economic development, the question of IMF conditionality, pitfalls of top-down development planning and macro-economic analysis, democracy in the Dominican Republic, problems of corruption in Asian bureaucracies, reflections on the first twenty-five years of national independence in Africa, and the effect of genetic research and legal institutions upon agriculture in developing countries.

4. **Program Support:** AID has provided initial support for the core seminar and for networking efforts. In addition, AID field missions are authorized to make training grants to LDC scholars and professionals who are accepted to participate in the Workshop's Program for Advanced Study in Comparative Institutional Analysis and Development.

Alternative sources of support are potentially available through travel grants and assistance afforded by Fulbright fellowships administered through the U.S. Information Service field missions and through Cultural Affairs Officers in American Embassies. Partial support may also be available through existing exchange arrangements between Indiana University and other universities in different parts of the world, sabbatical leave arrangements, and various other sources.

The Workshop is prepared to supply space and working arrangements, including access to word processing and computing facilities as well as access to general University facilities including libraries, for 10 visiting scholars per year. The Workshop itself does not have funds for travel, housing, and living expenses. These must be arranged through other sources.

5. **Language:** English fluency is required.

6. **Program Costs:** Actual program costs are subject to many variable conditions. AID has suggested a budget of approximately \$18,000 plus airfare for LDC participants. Room and board in a University dormitory for graduate students is currently priced per academic year at approximately \$3,500 for a single person. University tuition is approximately \$1,200 for a 3-unit course per academic year. Rental in University family housing ranges from \$200 to \$400 per month, depending upon the size of the unit. Houses in the Bloomington area rent for between \$400 to \$650 per month. General living costs in the Bloomington area are modest by comparison to those in New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, or San Francisco. Cultural amenities are both abundant and inexpensive.

7. **Program Location and Schedule:** The Program is conducted at the Bloomington campus of Indiana University. Participants supported by AID missions should plan on an orientation conducted by a program officer associated with Partners for International Education and Training in Washington, D.C., in early August and should plan to arrive in Bloomington, Indiana, on approximately August 15. The formal academic schedule begins in late August and continues to mid-May. Activities in the program will normally be completed by the

end of May. The normal expectation is that a participant will join the program for one academic year, but variations of shorter or longer durations will be considered.

8. Application: Persons interested in participating in the Program for Advanced Study in Comparative Institutional Analysis and Development should submit, as early as possible, a statement of interest to Professor Vincent Ostrom, Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, Indiana University, 513 North Park, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, USA; telephone (812) 335-0441. The statement of interest should be accompanied by: (1) a curriculum vita that includes information on educational achievements, professional experiences, references, and publications and (2) a statement of current interests in the study of institutional arrangements and how these may impede or facilitate developmental opportunities.

Each applicant is required to proceed independently in making arrangements for travel expenses and financial support. Arrangements may require more than one year of advanced planning and preliminary correspondence, but applicants nominated by field missions from AID or who have already received Fulbright Awards will be considered on their merit under more limited time horizons.

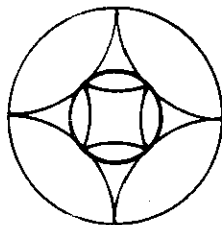
USAID missions desiring more information are advised to contact: Ken Kornher, AID, S&T/RD/IDM, telephone (703) 235-8870.

February 3, 1986

WORKSHOP

in

Political Theory and Policy Analysis



Indiana University
513 N. Park
Bloomington, Indiana 47405
(812) 335-0441

April, 1986

Dear Colleague:

Enclosed is an announcement for our Program for Advanced Study in Comparative Institutional Analysis and Development. Next year will be the fourth year of this Program. It is our intention to continue the Program throughout the coming decade. I would appreciate your efforts in bringing this announcement to the attention of colleagues for whom it may be of interest.

We have limited funds to support one or two postdoctoral scholars ourselves. Most of the postdoctoral scholars who have participated in this program in the past have obtained their support from private foundations, USAID, or national governmental agencies which support research and postdoctoral study.

If you know of anyone else to whom we should send this announcement, please drop us a note. If you would be interested in participating at sometime in the future, we would be very interested in hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Elinor Ostrom
Co-Director

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Enclosure

